Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1829. [VOL. X.....NO. 488.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND

CHEAPER

THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829 86

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season, *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

84 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

Salisbury Races.

THE races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days; first day, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM'L. JONES, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Sept. 8, 1829. 6t89

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*
THOS. WOOD, }

August 19*th*, 1829. 3m93

Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, it being the 2d day of November next, will be sold at public Vendue, several HOUSES and LOTS, and several unimproved lots, in said town: and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by *James Irwin*, and *Robert Simonton*, and now occupied by *Cowan and Alexander* for a Store. It is presumed those inclined to purchase, will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, } *Executors of*
THEOPHILUS FALLS, } *R. Simonton,*
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *deceased.*
ALEX. HUGGINS, } *Executors of James*
JOHN IRWIN, } *Irwin, deceased.*

September 12*th*, 1829. 4t88

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockhholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise*, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON. *President.*

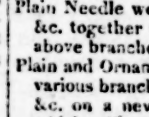
September 2d, 1829. 4t88

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

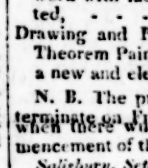
IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,



Hardware, *Crockery,*
Paints, *Dye Stuffs,*
Boots, *Shoes,*
Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for *cash*, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality



Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland *Gin*, old Cognac *Brandy*, Jamaica and New England *Rum*; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28*th*, 1829. 6mt11

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her *School*, for the instruction of Young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuation of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter - - $3.
Together with the above, Recitations and writing, - - - - - - - - - - $4.
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric - - - - - - - - - - $5.
Plain Needle work, marking samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches - - - - - - - - $6.
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a Lady to execute work with facility, equal to the imported, - - - - - - - - - - $10.
Drawing and Painting on paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper, a new and elegant method, - - - - $10.

N. B. The present quarter of the School will terminate on Friday the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

Salisbury, Sept. 21*st*, 1829. 6t90

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Ross & Norment*, are respectfully invited to call and settle their respective dues with me, as Mr. Ross has sold his entire interest in the above firm to me; and I shall expect my debtors to come immediately and settle their accounts, with *cash* or by giving their notes.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 15, 1829. 3t88

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the *Boating Business* between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of *Merchandise*, and transportation of *Cotton*, and other produce committed to his charge. His *Boats* are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail. 6t91 JOS. H. TOWNES.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

87 WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Medical College of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will be resumed on the second *Monday* in November, on the following branches: *Anatomy*, by JOHN EDWARDS HOLBROOK, M. D. *Surgery*, by JAMES RAMSAY, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine } by HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children } T. G. PRIOLEAU, M D.
Chemistry, by EDMUND RAVENEL, M. D.
Natural History, and Botany, } by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, } by JOHN WAGNER, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by J. WAGNER, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

Charleston, Aug. 19, 1829. 8t90

JERUSALEM.

Dr. Richardson's remarks on the Holy City.

There are two accounts of the ancient City of Jerusalem, which have come down to us with the sanction of high authority. The first is to be found in the third Chapter of Nehemiah, who built the walls of the city, after the return of the Jews from Babylonish Captivity. My attention was particularly directed to this account, by the Countess of Belmore; who visited the memorable spots in and about Jerusalem, with the zeal and feeling of a pious Christian, taking the Scriptures for her guide, while at the same time she availed herself of all the light that modern travellers have been able to collect for the illustration of this most interesting portion of sacred topography.

The other is from the pen of the Jewish Historian, Josephus: who has the misfortune to witness the sacking and utter destruction of his native city, by the victorious arms of Titus Vespasian.

It is a tantalizing circumstance, however, for the traveller, who wishes to recognize in his walks, the site of particular buildings, or the scenes of memorable events, that the greater part of the subjects mentioned in the description both of the inspired and Jewish historian, are entirely removed and razed from their foundations, without leaving a trace or name behind, to point out where they were. Not an ancient tower, or gate, or wall, or hardly even a stone remains. The foundations are not only broken up, but every fragment of which they were composed, is swept away; and the spectator looks upon the bare rock, with hardly sprinkling of earth to point out her gardens of pleasure, or groves of idolatrous devotion. And when we consider the palaces, towers and walls about Jerusalem, and that the stones of which some of them were constructed, were thirty feet long, fifteen feet broad and seven and a half thick, we are not more astonished at the strength and skill, and perseverance by which they were constructed than shocked by the relentless and brutal hostility by which they were shattered and overthrown and utterly removed from our sight. A few gardens still remain on the sloping base of Mount Zion, entered from the Pool of Siloam; the Gardens of Gethsemane are still in a sort of ruined cultivation: the trees decaying, as if the hand that dressed and fed them were withdrawn. The Mount of Olives still retains a languishing verdure, and nourishes a few of those trees from which it derives its name. But all around about Jerusalem, the general aspect is blighted and barren; the grass is withered; the bare rock looks through the scanty sward; and the grain itself, like the starving progeny of famine seems in doubt whether to come to maturity or die in the ear.

The vine, that was brought from Egypt, is cut off from the midst of the land; the vineyards are wasted; the hedges are taken away; the graves of the ancient dead are open and tenantless. How is the gold become dim, and every thing that was pleasant to the eye, withdrawn! Jerusalem has heard the voice of David and Solomon, of prophets and Apostles; and He, who spake as never man spake, has taught in her synagogues and in her streets. Before her Legislators, her Poets, and her Apostles, those of all other countries become dumb, and cast down their crowns as unworthy to stand in their presence. Once she was rich in every blessing—victorous over all her enemies—and resting in peace; with every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none to disturb or make him afraid. Jerusalem was the brightest of all the cities of the East, and fortified above all other towns—so strong, that the Roman Conqueror thereof, and the master of the whole world besides, exclaimed on entering the city of David, and looking up at the towers which the Jews had abandoned, "Surely, we have had God for our assistance in the war; for what could human hands or human machines do against these towers!" It is no other than God, who has expelled the Jews from their fortifications. Their temple was the richest in the whole world—their religion was the purest—and their God was the Lord of Hosts. Never was there a people favored like this people. But they set at naught the counsel of their God—trusted in their walls—and walked after the imaginations of their own hearts: their city was given up to the spoiler: the glory departed from Israel, and the sceptre from Judah—the day of vengeance arrived—and the rebellious sons of Jacob are scattered, and pelted, and driven under every wind of heaven, without a nation or country to call their own—unamalgamated, persecuted, plundered and reviled; like the ruins of a blighted tower, whose fragments remain to show the power that smote it, and to call aloud to heaven and earth for repair. What a tremendous lesson for the kings and people of the earth, in the midst of their prosperity to recognise the hand from which their comforts flow!

It is impossible for the christian traveller to look upon Jerusalem with the same feelings with which he would set himself to contemplate the ruins of Thebes, or of Athens, or of Rome, or of any other city which the world ever saw. There is in all the doings of the Jews, their virtues and their vices, their wisdom and their folly, a height and a depth, a breadth and a length, that angels cannot fathom; their whole history is a history of miracles. The precepts of their Sacred Book, are the most profound, and the best adapted to every situation in which man can be placed; they moderate him in prosperity, sustain him in adversity, guide him in health, console him in sickness, support him at the close of life, travel on with him through death, live with him throughout the endless ages of eternity; and Jerusalem lends its name to the eternal mansions of the blessed in heaven, which man is permitted to enjoy through the atonement of Christ Jesus, who was born of a descendant of Judah!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

INTEMPERANCE....NO. V.

MR. EDITOR: After the brief notice taken in the last number of the more private mischiefs of intemperance, let us proceed to take a similar view of its more wide spread evils, as they appear in their bearing upon our national interests. We believe that no nation can long retain the glory which is now universally adjudged to our nation, with so enormous an evil in the midst of it, or rather spread abroad in all its length and breadth.

Let us consider first, the number of deaths which it is believed are annually chargeable to intemperance. According to the calculations of several persons who have taken much pains to procure proper data, especially Mr. Palfrey, the intemperance of our nation furnishes victims for no less than 36,000 graves, annually. Now who are those that die by intemperance? Not our women or children; not our slaves: they are our men, our laborers—our soldiers—the bone and sinew of our nation. Let us just think of intemperance in the ratio of slave population. Over thirty thousand *white men* die of intemperance every year, while not one thousand *colored men* can have the means of thus destroying themselves. What a fearful influence does this leave upon the ratio of colored men to white men!

Again, let us consider it as it respects its tendency to diminish the revenue of the nation. It will be said, perhaps, that the duties on importation, and the tax upon licensed retailing houses, produce a revenue to the government. But let it be remembered, that in this country there was no lack of employment, to those who have industry enough to seek it; that there are ways enough for the investment of all the private capital of our country; and that those persons from whose capital this revenue is produced, would be productive of pure revenue in some other way, were this source of polluted and cankering tribute dried up. The diminution then arises from the insolvency of the mighty host of poverty stricken drunkards. What an increased value would their labor have given to many a plantation? How much higher value might it have added to many a town lot! Then who does not see how it diminishes the revenue in this way?

But again, let us consider it as the great source of increase of pauperism. We have no means of ascertaining with certainty the tax which it imposes in this way; but we all know that the great portion of the pauperism of the United States arises from this quarter. We have seen it variously estimated at from 4 to 12 million of dollars. It is no doubt much above the lower estimate. Now what an enormous sum to be paid every year, without any advantage whatever; and paid by a nation zealous for every reform connected, or supposed to be connected, with a diminution of taxation!

But still again, let it be considered as the great source of crime, the mighty demon of demoralization among our population. Many pious prosecuting officers and judges have kept a journal of the cases coming under their cognizance, and have taken pains to ascertain in how many cases the offence appeared to have arisen from intemperance. In some instances, it is their deliberate opinion that nine-tenths of the indictments may be charged to intemperance; and in many of those affrays and outrages which led to indictments, many were involved besides the particular persons whose part in the matter would bear an indictment. Their demoralizing influence would be felt by many others, besides those who subjected themselves to civil castigation. In ordinary cases, as many individuals and families, as are excited by such outrage, are more or less demoralized.

Go to the door of a retailing house, on any public occasion, and witness in the clamor, profaneness, and the obscenity which generate there, its tendency to demoralize; and see the same thing in the loathsome and filthy belchings-forth of those who, in the evening, properly filled and not overfilled, issue thence, tottering through the streets.

But again, who does not see the threatening aspects which it assumes, when it is drawn out as an electioneering weapon? What reflecting or thinking man does not tremble for our political institutions, when he sees a large number of voters, just turning around from the fountains of insanity erected on electiondays, and walking away as directly as they can to the polls? And who does not tremble, when he hears the mellowed state of some who watch at the ballot box, proclaimed by their loud and incessant babbling? Who that even thinks seriously on the interests of a population, to amount, probably, in one century, to a hundred millions, does not tremble to see the elective franchise put in this way so far under the control of aspiring and wealthy demagogues? From this view of the subject, the appeal is most loud to every patriot, and ought to be deeply felt in every bosom, in which such a feeling resides.

Again, its tendency to effeminate and destroy the soldiery, on whom we depend for safety, when our country is invaded, to whom is entrusted the safety of our seaport towns, most liable to be assailed, is another ground of alarm. Who does not recollect, that when in the late war a draught was made upon some parts of our own state, for soldiers to defend a sickly seaport of Virginia, the deaths, amounting to about one in ten, were chiefly confined to the intemperate? Who can tell how much the loss of 100 out of a 1000, might have been felt in case of an engagement? The draughts and enlistments, as well as all the expenses of a war, must be increased nearly one-tenth on account of intemperance. Add, to the deaths, the number of sick, the diminished strength of the convalescent, and how very much must the real lie below the nominal [illegible]

We must conclude, with this very partial list of public evils, first, for the want of time ourselves; and secondly, from the fear you would not find room for a more perfect one. Let every christian, patriotic and benevolent man, feel as if all his powers were laid under requisition.

V. D. M.

FROM MY PLACE BOOK.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be a plan of distribution:

I would will to the whole world *truth* and *Friendship*, which are very scarce.

I would give to physicians—skill and learning.

To clergymen—zeal and disinterested piety.

To young women—common sense, large waists and natural feet.

To servants—obedience and honesty.

To masters—humanity.

To farmers—punctuality and sobriety.

To young sprouts or dandies—good sense, little cash, and hard work.

To old maids—good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors—a love for virtue, children and wives.

To school-boys—hard study, and politeness to superiors.

To school-girls—adornment of the brain, simple dress, and more work.

To school-masters—abilities to teach what they profess, and attention.

To our colleges—the ablest professors, without regard to birth-place or sect.

To mechanics—punctuality, honesty, and weak drink.

To the rich—humility, politeness and exercise.

To the poor—contentment, and good will to the rich.

To politicians—plain, honest, candid dealing.

To judges—learning and impartiality.

To printers—constant employment, good sense and *fat* work.

To the charitable—little parade and home benefactions. [*Geo. Journal.*]

BREVET RANK.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 13, 1829.

The subjoined Regulation, approved by the President of the United States, has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information and government of all concerned.

Regulation concerning Rank and Command.

1. Brevet Rank will give no command, except on detachments composed of different corps, and within the meaning of the 61st Article of War.

2. Detachment means a body of troops sent out from the main body to perform a particular service, and to be absent for a limited time; when such a detachment is composed of different corps, Brevet rank will take effect conformity with the 31st Article of war.

3. Under the same Article of War Brevet rank will take place on Courts Martial, when composed of officers of different corps.

4. In regularly constituted commands, such as garrison posts, departments, regiments, corps, companies, battallions, brigades, divisions, corps d'armee of the Army itself, Brevet rank is not to be exercised except on special assignment.

Officers having rank in the line of the Army, the staff, or by Brevet, eligible to command, will not assume the command unless specially put on duty with that intention.

6. An Officer entrusted with the command of a post, detachment, guard or separate command, will not surrender it to them unless relieved from the duty assigned him, except in case of sickness or inability to perform his duty, when the Officer next in rank is present and on duty with such command, will succeed as a matter of course.

7. An Officer not on duty without belonging to any of the companies, battalions, regiments or corps composing command, cannot assume the command. He must first have been put on duty by some competent authority to make him a part of the command before he can assume or exercise the command.

8. If different corps happen to join and do duty together, the Officer highest in rank by his commission in the line of the army, present on duty has the right to command the whole, and give orders accordingly. Brevet Officers, or Officers having Brevets or Commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, cannot by virtue of such brevet or commissions of prior date assume the command.

By command of the President:
JOHN H. EATON, *Sec'ry of War.*

By order of
Commanding the Army.
R. JONES, *Adj. Gen.*

FATTENING HOGS.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management, much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in a pen. Rye, Buckwheat, or corn, ground together; boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them; it should be made thick, and given to them three times a day; and as much of soft Indian corn as they will eat clean.

Hogs should be fed a little at a time, but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks of feeding them, Indian corn and water are the best: their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bed made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit: mange, measels, stopping of the issues of their fore legs, &c. These diseases, it is believed, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling, on the backs of hogs, wood ashes, and letting them out of a rainy day, after putting oil on them: a more effectual way is to wash them in soap suds, and then oil them: after this trouble, keep them clean. For the measels, the flour of brimstone is said to be good. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing more is necessary than to rub them with a corn cob, then open the holes with the end of a knitting needle, or something of the kind.

Boiled apples, pears, pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes, all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed for that purpose. After harvest, hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples, which fall before the season of cider making commences.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

Mrs. Editors: In May 1789, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, presented to Gen. Washington an address, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency. To that address he returned the following answer, which I have accurately copied from the Records of the Assembly, vol. I, page 17. If you please, you will give it publicity, and oblige, your friend.

EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly.

COPY.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the U. States of America.

GENTLEMEN: I receive with great sensibility, the testimonials given by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the lively and unfeigned pleasure experienced by them on my appointment to the first office in the nation.

Although it will be my endeavor to avoid being elated by the too favorable opinion, which your kindness for me may have induced you to express, of the importance of my future services: yet, conscious of the disinterestedness of my motives, it is not necessary for me to conceal the satisfaction I have felt upon finding that my compliance with the call of my country, and my dependence on the assistance of Heaven to support me in my ardous undertakings, have, so far as I can learn, met the universal approbation of my countrymen.

While I reiterate the professions of my dependence upon Heaven as the source of all public and private blessings, I will observe, that the general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy, seems in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.

While all men within our territories are protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences, it is rationally to be expected from them in return, that they will all be emulous of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by the innocence of their lives and the benevolence of their actions. For no man who is profligate in his morals, or a bad member of the civil community, can possibly be a true Christian, or a credit, to his own religious society.

I desire you to accept of my acknowledgements for your laudable endeavors to render men sober, honest, and good citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government; as well as for your prayers to Almighty God for his blessing on our common country, and the humble instrument which he has been pleased to make use of in the administration of its government.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

PREACHING WITHOUT NOTES.

In a little work entitled "Natio Disciplinæ, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches," by the Rev. T. C. Upham, Professor in Bowdoin College, recently published by Shirley and Hyde of Portland, we find the following statement respecting the mode of preaching practised by the Puritan fathers of New England. *N. Y. Observer.*

gationalists did not use notes, their sermons were unwritten, although they could not always be called extemporaneous. The first person in North America of the Congregational sect, who it is known used notes, was Rev. John Warham, a worthy minister of Windsor in Connecticut. Cotton Mather, to whom we are indebted for this fact, gives us to understand, that Warham, by this practice, gave considerable offence to some judicious persons, who had never heard him. But he adds, "when they once came to hear him, they could not but admire the notable energy of his ministry." The preachers of the present day pursue, in some respects, a milddle course. Generally speaking, the more formal sermons, preached on the Sabbath, are written; but on other occasions, as private lectures and conferences, they frequently preach without notes. And this course seems to give general satisfaction.

A remark of the celebrated Baxter, in reply to certain gainsayers on this subject, is perhaps worthy of being added here. "It is not, (says he,) the want of abilities, that makes us use our notes; but a regard to our work and the good of our hearers. I use notes as much as any man when I take pains, and as little as any man when I am lazy, or busy, or have not leisure to prepare. It is easier to us to preach three sermons without notes than one with them. He is a simple preacher, that is not able to preach all day without preparation, if his strength would serve."

A precious specimen!—The Editor of the Fredericksburg Arena states, that he "saw, on Friday last, a lump of this precious metal (gold) valued at 300 dollars, which was dug up one morning last week before breakfast, on Johnson's farm.—The whole day's work amounted to four hundred dollars."—A valuable prize indeed in the Lottery of Mining; a most attractive metal "it is!"—We presume it is the largest mass of native gold, which has ever been found in United States.

[The above is from the Richmond Compiler. It is a mistake, however. A lump of pure gold was found, some 25 years since in Cabarrus county, in this state, which weighed 28 pounds! and which was worth $6,000.] *Ed. Car.*

Judge Daggett's Charge.—A part of the Charge of Judge Daggett, to the Grand Jury, at the August term of the Superior Court, in Litchfield County, Con. has been published at their request—The following is its close:

"It belongs not to the place, nor the occasion, to suggest the means of prevention of this mighty evil, or remedies against its extended ravages. I must, however, be permitted to say, that if parents, masters, and guardians, magistrates, and ministers of religion, and all lovers of their country, would unite in placing dram-shops and tippling-houses on a level with the haunts of counterfeiters, the depositories of stolen goods, and the retreats of thieves—if over the doors of every house furnished for the purpose of practising this vice, public opinion would fix its seal of reprobation, by inscribing "*the way to hell leading down to the chambers of death*," we might expect that these prolific sources of ruin would soon be annihilated, and this great evil, in part at least, cease to disgrace our fair land."

If we can judge from the general tone of the republican newspapers throughout this state, there never has been an administration so popular as General Jackson's. In making preparations for the fall election, the State press speaks out in no equivocal term. Wherever meetings have been held—wherever resolutions have been passed by republicans, the course of the new administration since it came into power, has been decidedly approved. There is no mistake about this point, and we are satisfied that the ballot boxes in November will establish the fact. *N. Y. Courier.*

Texas.—This Province is awakening attention; and matters of great interest may yet grow out of circumstances connected with it. Some of our citizens are already turning a longing eye towards its fertile plains, and sighing for its annexation to our country. The editor of the Nashville Republican, remarking on a communication with regard to this province, from a gentleman who had resided there, says:

"His descriptions of the soil, climate, water courses, general aspect, &c. of the country may be relied on, while the arguments he offers in favor of the practicability and policy of annexing it, by purchase, to the territory of the United States, cannot fail to make deep and lasting impressions on the mind of every unbiassed reader. The Rio Grande del Norte should constitute our Western boundary; and we hope and trust that the present Administration will speedily take the subject under their consideration. A more auspicious moment for the acquisition of Texas, on terms every way satisfactory and advantageous to both Governments, may never occur. Let the Administration, then, promptly avail themselves of the existence of circumquisition of a rich, and, to us, all-important province. It is a matter of the highest importance to the interests of the West, and, indeed, to those of the whole Union."

☞ "There are three things, yea, four," as the Wise Man says, which we like to see. 1. We like to see a person enter a printing office, and lay his ☞'s upon matter put in type for insertion in the paper, and knock it into *pi*, much to the dissatisfaction of the *Devil*. 2. We like to see a man seize a piece of manuscript copy from the compositor, and examine the hand-writing. 3. We like to see a person thrust his phiz into the "editor's closet," and peep over his shoulder. 4. We like to see every "man, woman, and child," give an editor advice, (gratuitous, of course) and kindly tell him if he does not pursue a particular course, he will violate their feelings, and possibly lose a subscriber—don't you, reader?

Nashville Republican.

The "*reform*" is extending among the Shakers. A man and woman of that shaking sect shook off the trammels of celibacy last week at Whitesborough. Their names are Hugh Macdole and Hannah Tremble. They belonged to the Shaker society at Niskeyuna for 20 years. They were married on board the canal boat Oliver Phelps—better late than never. *Philadelphia paper.*

The Edinburgh Scotsman has overthrown Captain Hall's prejudices in favor of an established Church, by a single triumphant fact. Why erect a religious institution with enormous privileges? why enrich it with a splendid endowment? Here is Dr. Channing of Boston, from whose mind, if it were divisible, you might cut out a whole bench of Bishops, yet what is his income? "Probably ministering to some congregation for four or five hundred pounds per annum." An Eastern paper remarks that Mr. Channing's salary is precisely 2000 dollars.—Now look on the other side of the picture; the income of the Bishop of London is said to be 70,000 pounds per annum, equal to $311,111; that is to say, 150 times as much as Dr. Channing's income, with probably one third of his talents. Of what use then are magnificent establishments? They generate pride, more than they do talent—the vanity of men more than the purity of a christian. The Scotsman selects Dr. Channing as an example—we might mention others, who are lights in the Church, and ornaments to society. *Rich. Compiler.*

Another destructive Fire in Augusta.—This devoted city was, on the morning of the 23d ult. again visited, by a most destructive conflagration. The fire originated in a building on Broad-street, immediately above the City Hotel, which was speedily enveloped in flames and burned to the ground. Every house from Mr. Micou's on Washington-st. to Mr. Phinizy's, on Broad street, was destroyed. The following are the names of the suffsrers on Broad street: Dr. Robertson, J. Guimarin, Silversmith; Edward Couch, Grocer; Musgrove and Warren, City Hotel; Wm. Robertson, Merchant; J. Sevaich, Druggist; C. Prouty, Gunsmith; W. A. Mitchell, Grocer; M. Roff, Shoe Merchant; —— Hood, Tailor; Hall and Hardin, Dry Goods; J. Bones, Crockery Store; A. Spencer, Dry Goods, and Wm. Bones, Hardware and Cutlery Store. On Washington-street, several dwellings occupied by John Smith and others, and the large dwelling house of Mr. Micou, besides back stores, kitchens, &c. &c.

The very valuable country house of Thomas Cumming, Esq. near Augusta was afterwards, together with its appurtenances, burned to the ground. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. C.'s family escaped from the flames at the most imminent peril of their lives.

The Secretary of the Navy.—General Jackson had scarcely taken his seat in the Presidential Chair, before the coalition papers commenced a system of gross and indiscriminate abuse of him, his acts, and the members of his cabinet.

No member of the cabinet has come in for a greater portion of the calumny of the *pure patriots* who conduct these prints, than the *Secretary of the Navy*—a gentleman, who we would think, was as little obnoxious to the assaults of the coalition, as any other. Firm of purpose, plain and republican in his habits and opinions, and of unbending integrity, he discharges the duties of his office with an eye single to the public good. He may give offence to his political enemies, because he does not suffer subordinate officers to mould him to their will, as did his predecessor—he may inflict an injury upon their pride, because being a plain man, despising the gaudy trappings of office, he does not neglect his official duties to engage in the rounds of dissipation and extravagance which characterized some members of the late administration—he may be ridiculed for the caution he exercises in determining questions of importance, and for not assenting at once to every proposition made to him,—but those who know him, esteem him as a man of high honor, great application, unwearied [illegible] fying him for the honorable office he holds. The Secretary of the Navy is a plain republican, of sound practical business habits; he possesses the confidence of his state and of his country, and will discharge the duties of his high station with credit to himself, and benefit to the nation. The assaults of his enemies are harmless. *N. C. Journal.*

Attempt to expel Mr. POINSETT, from Mexico!—An extra, dated "*Office of the Bee, New Orleans, Sept. 8,*" contains the following:

"Mexico, Aug 8.—This day has been rejected in the House of Representatives, by a majority of twenty three votes against nineteen, the proposition relative to exciting the Government to *Expel* MR. POINSETT from the Republic. Will it be of more interest, the presence of this man, than the harmony between the Mexicans, who is an object for which an extraordinary session has been convocated? Washington! rise from the tomb! rise and present to the *twenty three* of the opposition, thy maxims written near these: *how ominous is foreign influence to every free system, particularly "the republican."* [*El. Sol.*

John Randolph, says the Boston Palladium, in his famous opposition to the passage of the Woolens Bill in Congress, entered so deeply into the anti-manufacturing spirit, that he declared he would go at any time twenty rods out of his way *to kick a sheep.*

[This is, without doubt, a calumny on the Roanoake Orator. And we venture to say the Orator would go two *miles* out of his way to *kick* the fellow who uttered the slander.]
West. Caro.

"The oyster war," at Perth Amboy, New Jersey has been the cause of more ink than blood shed. The New Yorkers claim the jurisdiction over the river, and of course over the oyster beds, the oysters, and all the appurtenances. But as the Jerseymen planted the oyster beds, they insist upon enjoying the fruits of their labor: and they accordingly resisted the invading oystermen of New York, *vi et armis.* Fire arms were employed by both the parties and many guns discharged, without bloodshed. The law has stept in to decide their quarrel—a species of tribunal, which arms will seldom permit to be used:—and about forty of the rioters have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Middlesex. This oyster war is more ridiculous than even the hot water war of which our ancient annals boast.
Richmond Compiler.

The Brockport Recorder mentions that a worthless fellow of that town married an industrious woman—that he went off soon after—and returned lately, but no better able to provide for his wife than formerly. She refused to live with him—he then offered to sell her, and a man who was present, having obtained her consent to the transfer, purchased her with 50 cents, from her husband! Such transactions, happily uncommon in this country, evince such a disgusting destitution of correct feeling in all concerned, that they should be noticed only to be reprobated.
Albany Gazette.

Currency of the United States.—A writer in the National Intelligencer informs us that since 1816 the currency of the United States has sunk from 110 millions to about 33 millions—and the specie from 25 to 15 or 13. In 1816 there were about $13 in circulation for each person, in 1819 only $5, and in 1829 not $3."

The Upper Canada papers speak of a most abundant and excellent harvest at the present season. The wheat is of the very best quality, and potatoes were selling at Kingston at 10½ per bushel.

A Provincial Journal insists upon it that taking a newspaper is an antidote to intemperate habits. Another says, "so it is, if the subscription is paid for."

It is customary at dinner parties in Paris, at present, where ladies assist, to hand round just before sitting down to table, a pincushion, that the fair guests may pin up their sleeves, which would otherwise entirely preclude the operation on the table.

Snails are so much admired as an article of food at Venice, that they are attended to and fattened with the same care that poultry is in England.

The Right Rev. Dr. James O'Shaughnassay, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, (Ireland,) died lately at his residence, Nogalham, at the advanced age of 84.

It is said that straw paper wrappers, have been found durable in the mails, and that the manufacture of the article is to be extensively carried on in Baltimore.

The Hon. John Boyle has been appointed Professor of Law in Transylvania University, and has accepted the appointment. His Lectures will commence on the 1st Monday in December next, and continue until April ensuing.

A letter from Athens, (Ga.) dated 14th ult. says: "On Saturday morning a slight *frost* was discovered in this place, which I believe is the earliest ever known in this part of the State."

The *New Orleans Courier* of the 2d inst. says:—"Commodore Laborde, commander of the Spanish naval force in the West Indies, arrived here yesterday. He left off the Balize his ship, the *Soberano*, and two transports, and comes, it is said, to take away the Spanish troops now at the English Turn."

Remarkable Apple Tree.—The last New England Farmer contains an account of an apple tree growing in Goellnitz, which is sixty years old, and bears *three hundred and thirty varieties of apples.*

Blackberries.—An English Journal states that it has been ascertained by recent experiments, that very pure alcohol, having the flavor of French brandy, can be extracted from Blackberries.

A gentleman advertised in the N. York Gazette, a few days since, for a young man who understood figures, and was a good copying clerk. In a few hours, 67 applications were made by note, addressed to the advertiser. What a comment upon the times! Parents had better learn their sons to cultivate the soil.

The coalition are going to make a desperate push for the next legislature of New-Jersey. The Jackson republican party is wide awake. *N. Y. Cour.*

Remedial.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer recommends *Toasted or Burnt Bread* as an effectual remedy for the intermittent or ague.

Fayetteville.—Our town has been greatly enlivened for a few days past, by the busy preparations for the winter trade—the reception, opening, and sale, of large quantities of goods. Every thing wears an air of cheerfulness, that we hope will be supported by a season of active and profitable business. *Observer.*

The Tarborough Free Press says, that it is supposed the cotton fields in that vicinity will not average more than about two thirds of a crop this season. *Ral. Star.*

French Market.—A Havre price current, of the 10th Aug. says, that "in consequence of the heavy arrivals of COTTON, we have to notice a decline of one centime on the middling and inferior sorts of U. S. short staple, and 2 to 3 Brazils. About 100 bbls. good Amer. Flour have been retailed at 40f. but the demand is very limited, and there are now no purchasers at that price.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 13, 1829.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Rice, and the Rev. Professor Goodrich, will be in Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., and one, or both, preach at the Presbyterian Church on the evening of that day.

Gold....A piece of Gold was recently found near Fredericksburg, Virg. valued at $300; which the Richmond Compiler presumes is the largest piece of that metal ever found in the United States. This is a mistake: some 25 or 30 years since, a piece was found in the neighboring county of Cabarrus, valued at between five and six thousand dollars; it weighed 28*lbs.*; and at Dismuke and Austin's mine, in Anson county, a piece was dug up last year weighing upwards of 13lbs. and valued at $3000. Many other pieces, nearly, if not quite as large, have been found in this state.

Tennessee.—The legislature of this State assembled in Nashville, on the 21st ult. Dr. Joel Walker, of the Western District, was elected Speaker of the Senate; and Ephraim H. Foster, Esq. of Davidson county, Speaker of the House of Representatives,—both without opposition. The acting Gov. Wm. Hall, sent in a short, but very sensible message, the same day. The legislature seem to have commenced business in good earnest: subjects of some importance, such as the judiciary, a penitentiary, state bank, impeachment of Judge Nat. Williams, Cobb's revisal, &c. were fully before them in a few days.

☞ The communication in relation to the extraction of a water-mellon seed from the throat of a young man, shall be attended to in our next.

☞ The Extracts from a Report on the Gold Region of the South, read before the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New-York,—from the pen of Mr. *Nash*, late Civil Engineer of this State, shall be published,—or a part, at least,—in our next.

U. S. Senator.—The Milton Gazette nominates Judge *Murphey*, of Orange county, as a suitable candidate for the vacant seat in the U. S. Senate. And in addition, we will take the liberty to mention, that Maj. *Daniel M. Forney*, of Lincoln county, is also spoken of for said appointment. We have heretofore expressed our doubts of the propriety of announcing so many candidates; but that the course of other papers on the subject, left us no alternative but to follow their example. We know not that it accords with the wishes of some of the gentlemen, that their names should be brought before the public, in connexion with the appointment of Senator; but that they have been spoken of in general conversation, is, perhaps, a sufficient warrant for us barely to mention the fact. We cannot refrain from reiterating our regret, that there should be, apparently, so little unanimity in the West, on this important subject.

Medical Department.—Far is it from my intention to discard the truth, and introduce error, in noticing an article which appeared in the Carolinian, dated Sept. 5th, and signed by "Virginius," stating the mortality accompanying the prevailing epidemic, with which a particular section of our county is afflicted, its cause, and treatment; but for the introduction of such objections with regard to its cause, (which is the only point in the piece that I deem objectionable) as *Virginius*, it is hoped, will be good enough to elucidate.

"Fever," says *Virginius*, in a most positive manner, "is an accumulation of black matter in the blood, produced by the operation of marsh effluvia." That blood drawn at a particular stage of the disease, exhibits a livid aspect, is admitted; but Virginius has certainly mistaken the *effect* for the *cause*. The lungs, the proper organ by which the substance that gives a dark appearance to the blood, is separated from it, ceaseth for a while to perform its functions, in the full vigor of health, by the influence of the cause of fever; consequently the blood, which is dependent upon the healthy performance of such functions for its colour, will be altered.

It is further stated, that this effluvia is "*carbonic acid gas*, the identity of which has been satisfactorily established by the illustrious J. E. Cooke, of Transylvania." From a somewhat cursory view of his writings, I cannot discover that he has given any evidence of the fact, except that it alters the colour of the blood, and weakens the action of the heart; which I consider as paramount to no evidence at all. In order to illustrate the subject more clearly, it is necessary to make a few physiological remarks, with regard to the change effected on the blood in the process of respiration.

It is a well known and universally established fact, that the blood, in its passage through the lungs, is changed from a livid to a scarlet hue; and that this change is caused either by the combination of *oxygen gas* with it, which is termed oxygenation, or by the combination of the same gas with the carbon which it contains, in its passage through the lungs, and its consequent expulsion in the form of carbonic acid gas, which is termed decarbonization; or by the combination of the same gas, viz. oxygen, with it in the lungs, which, in its course through the circulation, combines with the carbon which exists in the same fluid, of which it is freed when it again returns to these organs, and bears the appellation both of oxygenation and decarbonization; which shows that the lungs are the proper organs by which carbon is separated from the blood, and not the liver. From these remarks, it is evident, that if carbonic acid gas was the cause of fever, all that would be necessary to excite the system into a febrile action, would be to suspend respiration by *choaking* a subject, or in any other way; carbon would thereby accumulate in the blood, and bilious fever would be the result; which circumstance, it is almost unnecessary to say, does not take place.

Should the arguments already advanced be insufficient to prove that carbonic acid gas is not the cause of fever, they can be confirmed by others of equal or superior magnitude. Miners, and well-diggers, who are almost constantly exposed to atmosphere containing an inordinate quantity of this gas, in consequence of the deep caverns which their occupations compel them to work in, are not more subject to fever than those who live upon the surface of the earth. Blacksmiths, whose daily labor constrains them to form carbonic acid gas, by the combination of the oxygen which exists in the atmosphere with the carbon of the coal which they burn, are not particularly subject to fever. A multitudinious variety of such facts might be introduced to prove the doctrine erroneous; but I deem those already advanced, amply sufficient. I shall therefore bring my arguments to a close; and in doing so, I shall advance no theory; for then it might be imagined that I was endeavoring to erect an edifice upon the ruins of another.

CAROLINIUS.

Charlotte, Sept. 28th. 1829.

Mexicans and Spaniards.....Accounts from Mexico state, that the Spaniards had full possession of Tampico; which was very sickly, 700 of the troops being down with the fever. The Mexicans were at Old Tampico, one mile distant, under Gen. Santa Ana, fortifying themselves. The Spanish Gen. Barradas, being absent in the country, with part of his troops, the Mexicans attacked and took the Old town; but on the return of Barradas, it was surrendered, and the Mexicans retired.

Gov. Holmes.—Rumors have reached this city, which we fear are but too well founded, of the death of the Hon. Gabriel Holmes, member elect from the Wilmington District and late Governor of this State. *Ral. Reg. 5th inst.*

Important News from Europe.—The packet ship Napoleon brings to the New York editors Liverpool papers to the 26th and London to the 24th August; inclusive. The intelligence from the seat of war by this arrival is highly important. It appears that the Russian General Diebitsch having been reinforced at Aidos with the corps of 12,000 men which had been landed at Siceboli, followed the Turks to the town of Kirk Killissa, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. Here a great battle took place, in which the Turks were defeated and dispersed, and the Russian army was left without any obstacle to oppose its march to Constantinople.

Already, according to accounts from Vienna to the 10th August, in anticipation of the approach of the Russian Army to Constantinople, many of the wealthy inhabitants of that capital had removed their property, and made preparations for proceeding to Asia. The friends of the Janissaries had begun to show themselves at Constantinople and had set fire to the Greek suburb of Pera. Fifteen hundred houses had been destroyed in the conflagration. All accounts seem to concur in the fact, that in consequence of some dexterous manœuvres on the part of the Russians, and some negligence, perhaps, on the part of the Grand Vizier, affairs have taken a favorable turn for the invading army.

Mexico.....The Pensacola Gazette states, on what it considers the highest authority, that the U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. Norris, is now down at Tampico or Vera Cruz, ready to give assistance to Mr. Poinsett, and to afford every protection to the citizens of the U. States, and their lawful commerce. It also states that the *Grampus* is affording active convoy from Havana and Matanzas; that the *Shark* is on a cruise on the South side of Cuba, protecting our commerce particularly between Cape Cruz and Antonio.

Liverpool dates to the 12th ult. inclusive have been received at Boston.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, stating that a party of Orangemen on their return home, after dining together in the vicinity of Arneybridge, were attacked by an assembly of Ribandmen, when one of the Orange party was piked to death, and six others wounded, three of whom had died. He offers a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the persons concerned in the murder.

A London paper of the 10th says: At a late hour we are favored with intelligence, by express, from Constantinople, to the 17th ult. It fully confirms our statement that the Sultan instantly rejected all overtures of peace from Russia, and that the offers of mediation of the English and French Ambassadors were also declined.

An arrival at Boston from Liverpool, brings English papers to 22d Aug. The intelligence from the seat of war shews a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople, on the other hand, do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 20,000 men, and these only from the districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy.

A letter from Madrid, published in France says that Gen. Vives, Captain General of Cuba, addressed to the King of Spain a sensible and energetic remonstrance against the project of invading Mexico, in which he represents Barradas, the commander of the present expedition, as a dangerous man, whom he had several times been under the necessity of expelling from Havana.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 26.

Cotton.—The sales amount to 1250 bales; of which about 900 were Upland, consisting of middling at 8¼ a 8½c, fair quality at 8¾ a 9¼c, good at 9½ a 10c, and prime at 10¼ a 10½c; about 250 at 9 a 10¼c: a parcel of New Orleans at 10½c, and about 100 at 8½c lb. Export, 2644 bales.

Cotton.—We are sorry to see the declince of the price of this article, both in the British and French Markets. The *consumption* of it also is rapidly declining in France. *N. C. Journal.*

An arrival from *Valparaiso* brings intelligence, that a *Revolution in Peru* had been effected by the party friendly to Bolivar, and that a plot, involving a revolution, had been discovered in St. Jago.—Gen. La Fuenta (a partizan of Bolivar) with 1500 troops, had revolutionized Lima, taken possession of the palace and Castles of Callo.

At Albany, N. York, a lady, 40 years old, obtained a verdict of *five hundred dollars* damages, against a young man of only about 20, for a breach of promise of marriage!

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 17th ult. Mr. William C. Rankin, a man who was respected and esteemed.

In Newbery District, S. C. on the 21st ult. *Mary*, infant daughter of William Gillam, Esq. of that district, aged 15 months.

At the residence of David Mock, Esq. in Davidson county, on the 15th inst. the Rev. Wm. N. Abbington, an Itinerant Preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of Henry county, Va.

In Lincoln county, on the 25th ult. Mrs. *Jane B. D. McLean*, wife of Dr. John McLean, and daughter of Gen. Ephraim Davidson, of Iredell county. It is needless to say, that this dispensation has cast a deep shade of sorrow over the circle of her relatives and friends. In the bloom of life; with a purity of heart, and unpretending mildness of character, she meekly moved in the sphere of her duty,—esteemed and beloved most by those who knew her best. It is a consolation for those to whom her virtues had endeared her, and who the more deeply grieve for her early blight, that such a life was a meet preparation for death, and a happy immortality.

[*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the 25th of August last, Jane Catharine Summerow, aged 3 years 11 months and 11 days: Again; Mary Harriot Summerow, on the 31st of the same month, aged 5 years 7 months and 20 days: Again; Robert Michael Summerow, September 9th, aged 2 years 7 months and 19 days: All children of Mr Andrew and Charlotte Summerow, of Iredell county,—the rising offspring of a youthful pair. An only one is still left in their care:

The Almighty Sovereign, who gave them breath,
In mercy and wisdom has willed their death;
In the morn of life, just had been enroll'd,
Yet on the threshold of the eternal world:
Thou Great Supreme! thy ways are dark and light:
Most sure! the Judge of all the earth does right.

[*Communicated.*

Iredell county, Oct. 3d, 1829.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, October 10.....Cotton 1¾ to 1¾ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30.....Cotton 6¼ to 7¾ bacon 5½ to 5, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5¼, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8¼ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1¼ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1¼ a 2.

Charleston, Sept 28th.....Cotton 7 to 9¼ cents, flour 7 a 7¼, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount, Georgia, 1¼ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 1st.....Cotton 7¼ to 9; Tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Oct. 2d.....Cotton 8 a 9¼, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7¼, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27. *Compiler.*

Camden Oct. 3.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4¼ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to 50½, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

New-York, Sept. 29.....Cotton 8¼ to 10½, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 5½ per cent discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Oct. 3.....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Sept. 30.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 1.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4.37 to 4.50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 1.....Cotton 8 a 10, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat $1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 40 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

Nashville, Ten. Sept. 26.....Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.....Flour $6¼ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Sept. 26.....Cotton 9 to 10¾, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 12½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 25.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber has a Gold Mine, in the county of Cabarrus, which promises, as he believes, better than any other mine in the country; which he is disposed to sell, on the most accommodating terms. Persons, or companies, desirous of making a fortune at the business, would do well to apply soon to the subscriber, at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

October 5th, 1829. 3m91

Emporium of Fashion!

WM. J. COWAN, *Tailor*,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Rowan county and the public in general, that he has taken a Shop at Cowan & Reeves's Store, *Wood Grove*, in said county, 13 miles west of Salisbury; where he intends carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. Having made arrangements regularly to receive the New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, and having himself worked in the most fashionable shops in the state, he feels a confidence in stating, that his garments will not be excelled, as to style, fashion, and durability of workmanship.

All orders from a distance, shall be promptly attended to, and executed at short notice.

He hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. The smallest favor will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

Wood Grove, Rowan co. Oct. 8, 1829. 3:90r

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

Michael Albright	James E. Kerr
Marcus Armsted	Henry Kern
Wilie P. Almond	Ann Locke
Sarah Anderson	David Larch
Thomas Brown	John Luckie
Marcus F. Beard	Matthew B. Locke
Jerem. Brown	Alexander Locke
John Blackwell	John B. Locke
Michael Baker	Jacob Link
Moses L. Brown	Francis Lingle
Rich'd. Bradshaw	John Lence
Elias Barber	Alexander Loretze
Henry Beker	Jane G. Miller
John Barkley	Forrest Monroe
John Butner	Peter R. Moury
Dan'l. Biles	Margaret Mekensie
Nathan Chaffin	John W. Moyer
Christena Cauble	Edward Mason
John F. Cowan	Andrew McMaken
Elizabeth Colter	John F. Miller
Martin Clutts	Philip Miller
David Chross	Thomas Miller
Armond H. Cole	Henry Messimore
Wilie Coats	Johnathan Mills
Andrew Cruse	James Magberry
Henry Christian	Alexander Nesbett
Calen Cimbrel	James Norris
Sarah Crump	Sam'l. Nashe
Daniel Call	Henry C. Owens
Wm. C. Dukes 2	Humphry Owens
John R. Dunn	Sam'l. Overcas
Geo. P. Deveraux	John Pool
Jos. E. Dobbins	A. Palmer
Elizabeth Edelman	Jacob Pool
Peter Eary	Az Pack
Jas. or Jack Ellis	David Reed
John Fraley	Jacob Riblen
Jacob Fisher or Paul Klutts	Richard Robinson
Fulton Lodge	Jacob Reese
Peter Feasor 2	George Rufty
Francis Gibson	Catharine Rhodesmith
Oaks & Griffin 2	Michael Smith
Joseph Graham	Thomas Scott
Caty Glover	Jane Stikelether
John F. Gonikee	John Stewart
Dan'l. Pfeifer	James Smith
Busets Hartly	Edw'd. H. Stephens
Sam'l Hale	George W. Spears
James Hyde	Mary E. Smith
James E. Hele	Henry Sechler
Johno. Hulen	John Shuman
Wm. A. Howel	Jacob Skiles
John Hughes	Maj. James Smith
Westly Harriss	John Turner
James E. Hele	Rich'd. Thompson
Col. J. W. Hunter	Catharine Troutman
Henry Hill	Jacob Troutman
Eveline Henderson 2	Adam Troutman
George Howard	Dan'l. Webb
William R. Hughes	Mr. L. Ward
Billy D. Haden	Edw'd. P. White
Abraham Hill	George Warner
Celia Hill	Peter Walton
Robert Hulen	Joseph Woods
John Johnston or Peter Krider	Thomas Womac
John Johnston	James Willis
Thomas C. Jones	Thomas Walker
Sam'l. Johnston	Elijah Young
	Philip Yost
	Reuben Yarbrough.

3:90 SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord N. Carolina, on the 1st of October, 1829.

John Andrew	Christopher Leffler
Lauso. H. Alexander	Enoch McGraw
John C. Barnheart	Thomas Moller 2
James H. Burns	Joseph R. McKinley
Mathias Barringer	Jacob Moose
John Barnheart	Stephen McKinley
Charles F. Blum	Christopher Melchor 3
Catharine Brown 2	Michael Milster
David Bradford	A. C. McRee
John L. Barringer	Mumford S. McKinzie
George Curzine	Robert T. Plunket
Joseph Crawford	William Teter
George Cline	John N. Phifer
Geo. or Andrew Curzine	Miss Mary Parks
Elijah B. Davis 2	Marcus Ruk
Andrew Davis 2	Seth Rodgers 3
John F. Dry	John Rendleman 2
Jacob Faggot	Ozni Rodgers
Robert Farr	Feliz Roberts
John Freeman	Elias Snell
Allison Fleming	Secretary of Stokes Lodge No. 32
John Garmon 2	Archibald Smith
George Gage	Daniel Stough
Josiah Harris	Elizabeth Skelington
James Harris	Samuel Shinn
William How	Miss Ann M. Walker
Jonathan Hartsel	Rev. John Wilson, D. D.
Levi House	Elias Wincoff
Roderick Hardin	George Ury, Esq.
Capt. Sam'l. C. Harris	Mary Wilkison
Miss Sarah Harris	Daniel Udy
Alexander Irwin	Dan'l. Walker
William A. Johnston	Sam'l. Weddington
Thomas Lofton	Capt. James White
Thomas Littleton	James Wier.
Wm. McLean, Esq. 2	

3:90 D. STORKE, *P. M.*

Estate of Robert Penry.

AT August term of Rowan county court, 1829, the subscriber obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Penry, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and all those having demands against the same, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. G. ANDERSON, *Adm'r.*

August 25, 1829. 3:90

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of *GOODS;* consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Cutlery,

Saddlery, Medicines,
Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

Bargains, in LAND.

THE subscriber having more *Lands* than he can conveniently keep in cultivation, is desirous of disposing of the following tracts, viz: A tract containing 24 acres, lying on the South Fork of the Yadkin river, 7 miles north of Statesville, with a dwelling-house, and 20 acres cleared and in cultivation. Another tract of 160 acres, lying on the waters of said river, with a dwelling-house, barn, and 25 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 144 acres, adjoining the above, 11 miles north of Statesville, on the main road leading from thence to Wilksboro. Another tract of 138 acres, on the waters of Rocky Creek, unimproved. Another tract, of 100 acres, on the waters of Elk Shoal Creek, adjoining lands of N. Norton; with a house, and 8 or 10 acres in cultivation. Another tract of 80 acres, on the waters of Third Creek, 8 or 10 miles north west of Statesville, with a house, and about ten acres in cultivation. And another tract, of 50 acres, unimproved, on the South Fork of the Yadkin river.

Prices and payments will be made accommodating, and can be known on application to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Iredell county, N. C.; or, in his absence, to *John Feimster.*

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains, and settling themselves in a healthy country would do well to call and examine for themselves. There are churches, grist mills, saw mills, wool machines and cotton gins, convenient to the above lands; and there are on them plenty of good pure wholesome springs of water. *Gold* has been found on lands adjoining two of these tracts.

ABNER FEIMSTER.

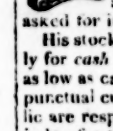
October 1st, 1829. 3t90

DANIEL H. CRESS,

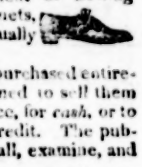
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,



Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Rolling Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.



His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & Co.

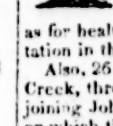
HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel; where they are disposed to sell

GOODS very low.

Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 85

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:



330 acres of *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fredles. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 68

N. B. The remaining *Stock of GOODS* on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Mansion Hotel,

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA,

By EZRA ALLEMONG.

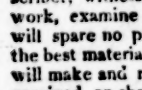
THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on *his* part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

☞ The *Northern, Southern, Lincoln* and *Cheraw STAGES*, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10*th*, 1829. 8t91

To Cotton Ginners.



THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States, a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission. RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1*st*, 1829. 8t91

State of North Carolina:

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. *vs.* the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.; Justices' execution, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet; and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black; are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 6t92 JOHN GILES, *clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt86 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. l. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe *vs.* William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3mt97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark *vs.* Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.

6t92 D. MOCK, *clk.*

POETRY.

"I, too, have drank the nepenthean stream
Which flows through Fancy's airy bower;
Rejoyed the soft enchanting dream
Of Rhyme, and felt its magic power."

THE SABBATH BELL.

BY MRS. CORNWALL BARRY WILSON.

Pilgrim, thou hast meekly borne
All the cold world's bitter scorn,
Journying through this vale of tears
Till the promised land appears
Where the pure in heart shall dwell
Thou dost bless the Sabbath Bell!

Idler, following fashion's toys,
Seeking, 'mid its empty joys,
Pleasures that might end in pain;
Sunshine that must end in rain;
What does whispering conscience tell,
When thou hear'st the Sabbath Bell?

Poet, dreaming o'er the lyre,
Wasting health and youthful fire:
Wooing still the phantom fame,
For, at best, a fleeting name;
Burst the chains of Fancy's spell—
Listen!—'tis the Sabbath Bell?

Monarch, on thy regal throne;
Ruler whom the nations own;
Captive at thy prison gate,
Sad in heart and desolate;
Bid earth's minor cares farewell—
Hark! it is the Sabbath Bell!

Statesmen, toiling in the mart,
Where ambition plays her part;
Peasant, bronzing 'neath the sun,
Till thy six days work is done;
Every thought of business quell,
When ye hear the Sabbath Bell.

Traveller, thou whom gain or taste
Speedeth through earth's weary waste;
Wanderer from thy native land,
Rest thy steed and slack thy hand,
When the seventh day's sunbeams tell,
There they wake the Sabbath Bell!

Soldier, who, on battle plain,
Soon may'st mingle with the slain;
Sailor, on the dark blue sea,
As thy bark rides gallantly!
Prayer and praise become ye well,
Though ye hear no Sabbath Bell.

Mother, that with tearful eye
Stand'st to watch thy first born die,
Bending o'er his cradle bed,
Till the last pure breath has fled;
What to thee of hope can tell
Like the solemn Sabbath Bell?

"Mourner," thus it seems to say,
"Weeping o'er this fragile clay,
Lift from earth thy streaming eyes,
Seek thy treasure in the skies,
Where the strains of angels swell
One eternal Sabbath Bell!"

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutter near
While fourtune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before she storm.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

When fortune smiles and looks serene,
'Tis "Pray, Sir, how d'ye do,
Your family are all well I hope,
Can I serve them or you?"

But if, perchance, her scale should turn,
And with it change your plight,
'Tis then "I'm sorry for your fate,
But times are hard—good night.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And cherups midst the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

SUNSET.

Day sets in glory, and the glowing air [around,
Seems dreaming in delight; peace reigns
Save where some beetle starteth here and there
From the shut flowers that kiss the dewy ground;
A burning ocean, stretching vast and far
The parting banners of the king of light,
Gleams round the temples of each living star
That cometh forth in beauty with the night;
The west seems now like some illumined hall,
Where beam a thousand torches in their pride,
As if to light the joyous carnival [bride,
Held by the bright sun and his dark robed
Whose cloudy arms are around his bosom press'd,
As with her thousand eyes she woos him to his rest.

EPITAPH on Demar, the hard hearted usurer, who died 6th July, 1720.

Beneath this verdant hillock lies
Demar, the wealthy and the wise.
His heirs, that he might safely rest,
Here put a carcase in a chest:
The very chest in which they say
His *other self*, his money lay;
And if his heirs continue kind
To that *dear self* he left behind,
We dare believe, that four or five
Will think *his better half* alive.

A Hint to Snuff-takers.—I once attended, said the late Dr. Rush, a gentleman who had been for some time troubled with pains in his stomach, accompanied with a loss of appetite and considerable emaciation. Observing that he frequently practised the taking of snuff, to which I attributed his complaints, I advised him to suspend the use of it. This he accordingly did; and soon began to mend very fast. I was informed by him a few weeks after, that he had gained thirty weight in flesh, and was at that period in the enjoyment of perfect health.

MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

THE FARMER.

The following just and beautiful description we extract from the address of the Hon. Mr. Rowan, of Kentucky, to the citizens of Louisville, on the 18th Aug:

Who is there among us that beholds the condition of our farmers, and does not exult in the consciousness that he is an American citizen? The house of the farmer is the abode of the virtues. It is a school in which lessons of practical wisdom are taught. It is a temple in which the precepts of our holy religion are inculcated. It is the castle of sovereignty, for it is owned by its occupant, and he is a freeman. It is the residence of peace, order, harmony, and happiness. Patriotism and piety unite in consecrating the place, and in suffusing every countenance with their unction. Indeed, what condition in life is so likely to produce that patriotism which will stand the country in stead upon emergencies, or that piety which will afford solace in extremity, as that of the farmer? He occupies a constant, intimate, and sensible relation with Heaven. His mind is subdued with a love of order, by constantly beholding that which prevails around him. The regular succession of the seasons, of day and night and of seed time and harvest, admonish him to the observance of regularity and order in all his conduct. He perceives that the Sun and the Moon perform their circuit without loitering on the way; and learns from them, that industry is required at his hands. He looks to Heaven through its rains and its dews, for the reward of his labors in the abundance of his crops. He makes the sacred volume of Revelation the man of his council, and source of his consolation. He unites with his wife and children in tones of supplication and strains of praise around the family altar, on the morning and evening of each day. He acknowledges no sovereign but Heaven and the People; he bows with *appropriate* reverence to the will of each, and exults in the freedom of his own—for his homage is a free will offering, claimed at his hand by the convictions of his reason. His affections are conducted by his judgment and not by his tears, in his devotion. Matron chastity and infantile influence sweeten, and Religion hallows the atmosphere of his home, and render it resistlessly attractive. He loves his country because the farm and the domicil of which he is the proprietor, and with which his affections are identified, are a part of that country. His patriotism is an essential part of his conscious identity. Connected by his affections with the soil, and by his piety with Heaven, it partakes of the stability of the former, and the purity of the latter. It inspires him with holy enthusiasm in the cause of his country, when its honor or its safety is concerned. It is electric, and strikes every contiguous bosom, till it pervades the community.

AUTUMN.

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER.

Linger, then, yet awhile,
As the last leaves on the bough,
Ye have loved the gleam of many a smile,
That is taken from you now. *Hemans.*

Had we the tender and pathetic expression of Bryant to clothe our musings, we would dwell long and thrillingly upon the lessons taught so forcibly in the advent of sober-suited autumn. Coldly indeed must he look upon nature and her changes, who does not find a luxury of sentiment in the contemplation of all her seasons. All are but chords to that instrument which yields its tone to every breath of man, and vibrates involuntary to every feeling of his breast. In the Spring, the fairy melody is made up of the unmingled warbling of rapture, the involuntary thrills of untaught fingers the overflowings of that spring of gladness, which gave my hology her fabled fountains, and from which issues all that claims the name of music, short of the voiceless harmony of heaven. In Summer it is mellowed into the harmony of hope. The voice which never mourned is heard in its rich diapasons; its glowing progressions are tempered to the calmness of matured desire; its echoes are unbroken by the irregular responses of untutored passion, and its deep and ever varying consonances chime, swell, and estuate in infinite gradation. Beautifully, though sadly the reverse of these, is the style of Autumn's 'unwritten music.' The hope of the glad Spring, and the devotion of the ardent Summer have been damped, but not to deaden a single tone. The chords on which once played the breath of the affections, are strained, but not to break. The mind is no longer a mighty organ yielding it sounds to the hand of man; but becomes a gentle Æolian harp, catching its magic tones from every breath of the Autumnal breeze. Plaintive and sweet, as though sound itself had caught a charm from the beautiful hues of decay they came upon the ear, blending into harmony such strains as no art can imitate, no science arrange, no skill record.—Such is the music of Autumn upon that deep-toned glorious instrument—the heart.

The grave comes gloomily upon the thoughts of youth. They have not yet buried there the better part of their hearts. To the pilgrim who has farther advanced on the highway of human disappointments, the last home of man is a welcome theme. Lovely to him, not only that it already holds his best hopes and his only charms that made the world fair amid all its desolation, the grave—the cold and dreary grave, sends up a sweet and holy call to his weary and broken soul. All that speaks of decay has a charm to him. No marvel then that he woos the melancholy influence of Autumn, breathes with untold delight her sighing breezes, and settles an unweared gaze upon her red and yellow forests. Let childhood hang with enrapturing fondness over the brilliant beauty of Spring's first flowers; but its little idols will wither. Let maturer youth yield its full devotion to the fruitful and fervent hopes of Summer; yet they, too, shall pass away. But who that has ever relished the calm yet passionate love of fading beauty, which steals upon the unsubdued tho' softened spirit of one whose hopes have been like the Summer cloud, will cling to such fleeting hues again. There is an autumn in the soul, where all these images are deep and indelible. Even the Winter of age though it withers the outer form, can never supplant the sweetly lingering hues of autumn in the soul. They cling to the memory longer than hope—and the memory itself is life. G.

COW TREE.

Mr. Lockhart, a celebrated Botanist, writes from Trinidad, one of the West India Islands, and speaks thus of a *milk tree* in Colombia:

I have just returned from an excursion to Caraccas, where I collected the juice of the cow-tree, (Palo de Vaca,) and I have now the pleasure of sending you a phial of the milk, together with a few leaves, and a portion of the root of the tree. The *Palo de Vaca*, is a tree of large dimensions. The one that I procured the juice from, had a trunk of seven feet in diameter, and it was 100 feet from the root to the first branch. The milk was obtained by making a spiral incision into the bark. Carauo, the place where I met with the tree, is about fifty miles east of La Guayra, and at an elevation of from 1000 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea. It is likewise found between Cape Cadera and Barcelona. The milk is used by the inhabitants wherever it is known. I drank a pint of it, without experiencing the least inconvenience. In taste and consistence, it much resembles sweet cream, and possesses an agreeable smell. I was so fortunate as to procure some young trees and roots of the *Palo de Vaca*, which I will endeavour to increase; and, if I prove successful, you may expect to have a plant. I am sorry that I was not able to collect any specimens worth sending during my visit to Caraccas, my stay being limited to eight days, six of which were spent in procuring the cow-tree. I, however, picked up a few seeds, which are sown in a mixed state at St. Ann's, and which are likely to afford something interesting. I am glad to hear that botany goes on prosperously in Europe. I am sorry to say, that, during nine years' residence in this part of the world, I have found very few persons who take an interest in the advancement of science, the principal aim of the people here being to make money in every way they can. For the last eighteen months, from close attendance to the garden, I have had but little time to devote to collecting.

Drying wet Candles.—In a village not far from Chester, a lady entered her kitchen, and found the oven swimming with grease. On asking a servant, a Welsh girl, the cause, the Cambraia maid answered with the greatest simplicity, "Look you mistress the candle was fall in the water, and I was put her in the oven to dry."

WATERING of HORSES.

This is a part of their dietetics that is not of a trifling import. All horses prefer softwater and it proves more wholesome. It is not a good custom to warm water generally for horses, but it is a much worse custom to give them water, just drawn from the pump or well; and particularly in summer, when such water is comparatively colder than in winter and when the horse is probably much hotter from exercise, &c. As some horses drink quicker than others, it is more proper to give them their water in the stable than at a pond, where they often drink immoderately. The quantity given should be regulated by their exercise and other circumstances. In summer when the exercise has been severe, more is necessary. In common cases a large horse requires rather more than the half of a large stable pail, and and that twice in the day; at night a full pail should be allowed, making in all three waterings. It is erroneous to suppose that abstinence from water increases the wind or vigour; on the contrary, many diseases are encouraged, particularly inflamatory ones, by this deprivation. If it were the custom to place water within the reach of the animal he would be found to drink more frequently, but less freely than when watered according to the usual method. The restraint in this particular when journying is barbarity itself, and is fatal to the appetite, to the spirit and to the temper of the animal. Horses should never be galloped after drinking; it is the frequent cause of broken wind; nor should horses have much water given before eating; but on a journey, when the animal is very dry, give three or four quarts—then feed—and when that is partly eaten, some more; and afterwards the remainder of the quantity intended, which in hot weather should be liberal.

A SHORT SERMON.

"*My beloved audience;*—I now crave your reverend attention—youses that I am a little man, and know me to have come at a short warning; my object and meaning is to preach you a short sermon, upon a short subject, and I think in an unworthy Pulpit. My beloved audience, my *Text* is *Malt*—now I cannot divide it into sentences, by reason it has none, nor into words, it being but one, nor yet into syllables the whole of the matter being but one monosyllable. Now, I must, as necessity enforces, divide it into letters, which I find in my *text* to be these four, *M A L T*, malt—*M*, my beloved is moral—*A*, is allegorical—*L*, is literal—and *T*, is theological. The moral part is, when one thing is spoken and another meant, the thing I spoke was Malt but the thing I meant was, the Ale of Malt, or strong Beer, which you gentlemen admire. The latter part is according to the letters, *M*, much—*A*, ale—*L*, little—*T*, thirst, viz: Much Ale to little thirst. Now the theological is the effect which it worketh in some—*M*, murder—and in others, *A*, adultery—and in some again, *L*, looseness of life and in others *T*, treason; and the effect which it worketh in the world to come is, *M*, misery—*A*, anguish—*L*, lamentation—and *T*, torment. Whereas my first use shall be a use of exhortation, that is for *M*, myself, and *A*, all of you *L*, leave off *T*, tippling, or else *M* myself, and *A*, all of you, *L*, look for *T*, torment. Let so much suffice for this time and text gentlemen. Only by way of caution beware of drunkenness—It impairs the understanding, wastes the estate, banishes the reputation, consumes the body and renders the man of the brightest parts, the common jest of every insignificant clown—he is also the Brewer's agent, the Alehouse's benefactor, the Constable's trouble, his wife's woe, his children's sorrow, his neighbor's scoff, his own shame, a walking Swill tub, below the brutes, a monster of a man."

It is not generally known that Lady Lyndhurst never wears a pair of shoes a second time. Fine doings this, for Melmoth! One has heard of "new silk and old sack," as luxuries in their way; but it is reserved for our day, to discover that there is comfort in a new shoe.